

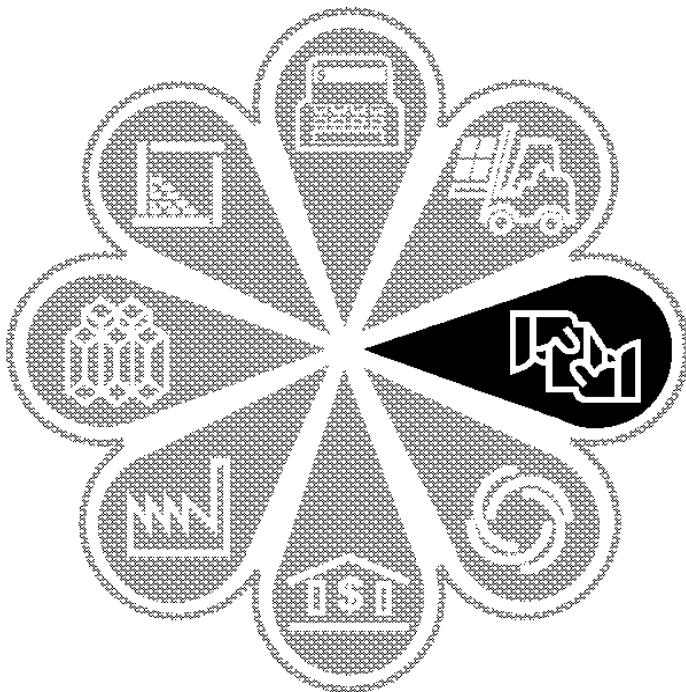
1992

Census of Service Industries

SC92-A-52

GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERIES

United States



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United States

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U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary
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Economics and Statistics Administration
Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Martha Farnsworth Riche, Director

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If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call 301-457-2689.



**Economics and Statistics
Administration**

Everett M. Ehrlich, Under Secretary
for Economic Affairs



BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

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Harry A. Scarr, Deputy Director

Paula J. Schneider, Principal Associate
Director for Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg, Acting Associate
Director for Economic Programs

Thomas L. Mesenbourg, Assistant Director
for Economic Programs

**ECONOMIC PLANNING AND COORDINATION
DIVISION**

John P. Govoni, Chief

SERVICES DIVISION

Carole A. Ambler, Chief

Introduction to the Economic Census

PURPOSES AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUS

The economic census is the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. It provides essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public.

The economic census furnishes an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross domestic product, input/output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions.

Policymaking agencies of the Federal Government use the data, especially in monitoring economic activity and providing assistance to business.

State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.

Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries and keep their members informed of market changes.

Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

Title 13 of the United States Code (sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic census every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7. The 1992 Economic Census consists of the following eight censuses:

- Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Financial, Insurance, and Real Estate Industries
- Census of Transportation, Communications, and Utilities
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction Industries

Special programs also cover enterprise statistics and minority-owned and women-owned businesses. (The 1992 Census of Agriculture and 1992 Census of Governments are conducted separately.) The next economic census is scheduled to be taken in 1998 covering the year 1997.

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

The results of the economic census are available in printed reports for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office and on compact discs for sale by the Census Bureau. Order forms for all types of products are available on request from Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233-8300. A more complete description of publications being issued from this census is on the inside back cover of this document.

Census facts are also widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. Finally, State data centers in every State as well as business and industry data centers in many States also supply economic census statistics.

WHAT'S NEW IN 1992

The 1992 Economic Census covers more of the economy than any previous census. New for 1992 are data on communications, utilities, financial, insurance, and real estate, as well as coverage of more transportation industries. The economic, agriculture, and governments censuses now collectively cover nearly 98 percent of all economic activity.

Among other changes, new 1992 definitions affect the boundaries of about a third of all metropolitan areas. Also, the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses has now been expanded to include all corporations.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic census has been taken as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967 and before that for 1963, 1958, and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual subcomponents of the economic census were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic census traces its beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for 1840 and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. In 1902, Congress established a permanent Census Bureau and directed that a census of manufactures be taken every 5 years. The 1905 Manufactures Census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular every-10-year population census.

The first census of business was taken in 1930, covering 1929. Initially it covered retail and wholesale trade and construction industries, but it was broadened in 1933 to include some of the service trades.

The 1954 Economic Census was the first census to be fully integrated—providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. It was the first census to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other Federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records also have been used to provide basic statistics for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires. The Enterprise Statistics Program, which publishes combined data from the economic census, was made possible with the implementation of the integrated census program in 1954.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses has continued to expand. The census of construction industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. The census of transportation began in 1963 as a set of surveys covering travel, transportation of commodities, and trucks, but expanded in 1987 to cover business establishments in several transportation industries. For 1992, these statistics are incorporated into a broadened census of transportation, communications, and utilities. Also new for 1992 is the census of financial, insurance, and real estate industries. This is part of a gradual expansion in coverage of industries previously subjected to government regulation.

The Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises was first conducted as a special project in 1969 and was incorporated into the economic census in 1972 along with the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses.

An economic census has also been taken in Puerto Rico since 1909, in the Virgin Islands of the United States and Guam since 1958, and in the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands since 1982.

Statistical reports from the 1987 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series and are available in some large libraries. All of the census data published since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

While the census provides complete enumerations every 5 years, there are many needs for more frequent data as well. The Census Bureau conducts a number of monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, with the results appearing in publication series such as Current Business Reports (retail and wholesale trade and service industries), the Annual Survey of Manufactures, Current Industrial Reports, and the Quarterly Financial Report. Most of these surveys, while providing more frequent observations, yield less kind-of-business and geographic detail than the census. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1992 Economic Census and Related Statistics*. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the census will be published in the *History of the 1992 Economic Census*. Contact Customer Services for information on availability.

Census of Service Industries

GENERAL

The 1992 Census of Service Industries, part of the 1992 Economic Census, covered service industries as defined in Division I of the *Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual*,¹ except Elementary and Secondary Schools (SIC 821), Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges (SIC 822), Labor Unions and Similar Labor Organizations (SIC 863), Political Organizations (SIC 865), Religious Organizations (SIC 866), and Private Households (SIC 881). The census also excluded governmental establishments classified in the covered industries, except for government-operated hospitals which were included.

Data are presented for establishments in the following classifications:

SIC code	Title
70	Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places
72	Personal services
73	Business services
75	Automotive repair, services, and parking
76	Miscellaneous repair services
78	Motion pictures
79	Amusement and recreation services
80	Health services
81	Legal services
823, 4, 9	Selected educational services
83	Social services
84	Museums, art galleries, and botanical and zoological gardens
861, 2, 4, 9	Selected membership organizations
87	Engineering, accounting, research, management, and related services
89	Services, not elsewhere classified

This series of reports presents data for service establishments of firms subject to Federal income tax and (in separate tables) of firms which are exempt from Federal income tax under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Only establishments with some payroll during the year are included. For a more detailed explanation, see appendix A.

¹*Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987*. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

Many of the “kinds of business or operation” included in this report are not thought of as commercial businesses, and the terms (such as “business,” “establishment,” and “firm”) used to describe them may not be descriptive of such services, particularly for not-for-profit and professional services. However, these terms are applied to all “kinds of business or operation” in order to maintain conformity in the measures of the production and delivery of goods and services and in the presentation of data.

The basic tabulations in this report do not include data for establishments which are auxiliary (primary function is providing a service, such as warehousing or bookkeeping) to service establishments within the same organization. Data for auxiliaries are presented in a subsequent report issued as part of the 1992 Enterprise Statistics reports.

For the 1992 Census of Service Industries, large- and medium-size firms, plus all firms known to operate more than one establishment, were sent questionnaires to be completed and returned to the Census Bureau by mail. For most very small firms, including those with no paid employees, data from existing administrative records of other Federal agencies were used instead. These records provided basic information on location, kind of business, receipts, payroll, number of employees, and legal form of organization. In addition, more detailed information for selected kinds of business was obtained on the various questionnaires.

Appendix A gives a more detailed explanation of census coverage and methodology.

CENSUS DISCLOSURE RULES

In accordance with Federal law governing census reports, no data are published that would disclose the operations of an individual establishment or business. However, the number of establishments in a kind-of-business classification is not considered a disclosure, so this information may be released even though other information is withheld.

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS COVERED

This report series presents data for the following areas:

1. The United States as a whole.
2. Each State and the District of Columbia.

3. Each consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) and primary metropolitan statistical area (PMSA) defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) as of June 30, 1993. A CMSA is an area used to facilitate the presentation and analysis of data for large concentrations of metropolitan populations. It includes two or more contiguous PMSA's which have a population of at least 1,000,000² and which meet specific criteria of urban character and of social and economic integration.
4. Each metropolitan statistical area (MSA) defined by the OMB as of June 30, 1993. An MSA is an integrated economic and social unit with a population nucleus of at least 50,000 inhabitants.² Each MSA consists of one or more counties meeting standards of metropolitan character; in New England, cities and towns rather than counties are the component geographic units.
5. The area within the State outside metropolitan areas (MA's).
6. Each county or county equivalent.³ Counties are the primary divisions of States, except in Louisiana where they are called parishes and in Alaska where they are called boroughs and census areas. Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia have one place or more that is independent of any county organization and constitutes primary divisions of their States. These places are treated as counties and as places.
7. Each consolidated city.³ Consolidated cities are consolidated governments which consist of separately incorporated municipalities.
8. Each municipality of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as a city, borough, village, or town.^{2 3}

For the economic census, boroughs and census areas in Alaska and boroughs in New York are not included in this category.

9. Special economic urban areas (SEUA's), which include townships in Michigan, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and towns in New York, Wisconsin, and the six New England States with 10,000 inhabitants or more.²

DOLLAR VALUES

All dollar values presented in this report are expressed in current dollars, i.e., 1992 data are expressed in 1992 dollars and 1987 data in 1987 dollars. Consequently, when making comparisons to prior years, users of the data should consider the inflation that has occurred.

RELIABILITY OF DATA

All data compiled in this report originated from either census questionnaires or administrative records of other Federal agencies and, therefore, are not subject to sampling errors. However, the data are subject to nonsampling

errors. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to identify all cases in the actual universe; definition and classification difficulties; differences in the interpretation of questions; errors in recording or coding the data obtained; and other errors of collection, response, coverage, processing, and estimation for missing or misreported data.

The accuracy of these tabulated data is determined by the joint effects of the various nonsampling errors. No direct measurement of these effects has been obtained except for estimation for missing or misreported data; however, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the collection, processing, and tabulation of the data in an effort to minimize the effects of nonsampling errors.

The Bureau of the Census obtains on computer tape limited information extracted from administrative records of other Federal agencies. This information is used in conjunction with other information available to the Census Bureau to develop estimates for nonemployers, small employers, and other establishments for which responses were not received in time for publication. For an indication of the extent that data included in these reports were obtained from the administrative records of other Federal agencies and from estimation, rather than reports directly from respondents, see appendix E. Also, see appendix A for a more detailed explanation of census coverage and methodology.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1992 Census of Service Industries may be obtained, depending on availability of time and personnel, on diskette, computer tape, or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact specifications on the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 1-800-541-8345.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * See kind-of-business descriptions for SIC 72 and 7384 in appendix A for treatment of plant outlets.
- Represents zero.
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in broader kind-of-business totals.

²According to the 1990 Census of Population or subsequent special census.

³Those defined as of January 1, 1992.

		Symbol	Employment Size
(IC)	Independent city.		
(NA)	Not available.		
(X)	Not applicable.	AA	0–19
CMSA	Consolidated metropolitan statistical area.	BB	20–99
MA	Metropolitan area.	CC	100–249
MSA	Metropolitan statistical area.	EE	250–499
n.e.c.	Not elsewhere classified.	FF	500–999
PMSA	Primary metropolitan statistical area.	GG	1,000–2,499
pt.	Part.	HH	2,500–4,999
r	Revised.	II	5,000–9,999
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification.	JJ	10,000–24,999
		KK	25,000–49,999
		LL	50,000–99,999
		MM	100,000 or more

The following symbols are used in this publication to show employment size ranges for employment data that have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies (employment size range codes are provided for the first time in the 1992 Economic Census):

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Information shown in tables	Table													
	1a	1b	2a	2b	3a	3b	4a	4b	5a	5b	6a	6b	7	8
GEOGRAPHIC AREAS														
The United States	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Each State							X	X						
CMSA's and MSA's									X	X	X	X		
PMSA's									X	X				
250 largest counties													X	
250 largest places														X
DATA ITEMS														
Establishments	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Receipts	X				X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Revenue		X						X		X		X		
Expenses						X								
Annual payroll	X	X			X	X								
First-quarter payroll	X	X												
Paid employees for pay period including March 12, 1992	X	X			X	X								
1987 to 1992 comparative statistics (receipts, payroll)					X									
1987 to 1992 comparative statistics (expenses, payroll)						X								
Receipts per establishment			X											
Revenue per establishment				X										
Expenses per establishment				X										
Receipts per employee			X											
Revenue per employee				X										
Expenses per employee				X										
Annual payroll per employee			X	X										
Employees per establishment			X	X										
MA's ranked by volume of receipts											X			
MA's ranked by volume of revenue												X		
250 largest counties ranked by volume of receipts													X	
250 largest places ranked by volume of receipts														X

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in the 1992 Census of Service Industries Reports

Report and geographic area	Information shown in reports by kind of business or industry category										
	Number of establishments	Receipts/Revenue (\$1,000)	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number of employees	Selected ratios	Receipts/revenue lines	Receipts size and employment size of establishments and firms	Concentration ratios of largest firms	Single units and multi-units	Legal form of organization	Selected topics
GEOGRAPHIC AREA SERIES											
United States	X	X	X	X	X	X					
State	X	X	X	X	X	X					
CMSA, PMSA, MSA	X	X	X	X							
County	X	X	X	X							
Place	X	X	X	X							
NONEMPLOYER STATISTICS SERIES											
United States	X	X									
State	X	X									
CMSA, PMSA, MSA	X	X									
County	X	X									
Place	X	X									
ESTABLISHMENT AND FIRM SIZE (INCLUDING LEGAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION)											
United States	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES, DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND OPERATING EXPENSES											
United States		X	X								X
RECEIPTS/REVENUE LINES											
United States	X	X				X					
State	X	X				X					
CMSA, PMSA, MSA	X	X				X					
HOTELS, MOTELS, AND OTHER LODGING PLACES											
United States	X	X	X	X		X					X
State	X	X	X	X		X					X
CMSA, PMSA, MSA	X	X				X					X

Report and geographic area	Information shown in reports by kind of business or industry category										
	Number of establishments	Receipts/Revenue (\$1,000)	Payroll (\$1,000)	Number of employees	Selected ratios	Receipts/revenue lines	Receipts size and employment size of establishments and firms	Concentration ratios of largest firms	Single units and multi-units	Legal form of organization	Selected topics
ZIP CODES											
United States	X	X	X	X							
State.	X	X	X	X							
MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS											
United States	X	X	X	X							X
State.	X	X									X
CMSA, PMSA, MSA	X	X									X

Contents

United States

[Page numbers listed here omit the prefix that appears as part of the number of each page]

	Page
Introduction to the Economic Census	III
Census of Service Industries	V
Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number	VIII
Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in the 1992 Census of Service Industries Reports ...	IX
Summary of Findings	3

FIGURES

1. Percent Change in Receipts and Annual Payroll for Establishments of Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax: 1987 to 1992	4
2. Annual Payroll per Employee for Establishments of Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax: 1992 and 1987	5
Maps	6

TABLES

1a. Summary Statistics for Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax for the United States: 1992	9
1b. Summary Statistics for Firms Exempt From Federal Income Tax for the United States: 1992	13
2a. Selected Ratios for Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax for the United States: 1992	14
2b. Selected Ratios for Firms Exempt From Federal Income Tax for the United States: 1992	17
3a. Comparative Statistics for Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax for the United States: 1992 and 1987	18
3b. Comparative Statistics for Firms Exempt From Federal Income Tax for the United States: 1992 and 1987	22
4a. Establishments and Receipts of Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax for the States: 1992	23
4b. Establishments and Revenue of Firms Exempt From Federal Income Tax for the States: 1992	58
5a. Establishments and Receipts of Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax for Metropolitan Areas: 1992	63
5b. Establishments and Revenue of Firms Exempt From Federal Income Tax for Metropolitan Areas: 1992	161
6a. Metropolitan Areas Ranked by Volume of Receipts of Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax: 1992	175
6b. Metropolitan Areas Ranked by Volume of Revenue of Firms Exempt From Federal Income Tax: 1992	177
7. 250 Largest Counties Ranked by Volume of Receipts of Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax: 1992	179
8. 250 Largest Places Ranked by Volume of Receipts of Firms Subject to Federal Income Tax: 1992	180

APPENDICES

A. General Explanation	A-1
B. Sample Report Form and Instructions	B-1
C. Kind-of-Business Titles and Reporting-Form Numbers	C-1
D. Metropolitan Areas	D-1
E. Percent of Receipts/Revenue Based on Administrative Records and Estimation for the United States: 1992	E-1
F. Geographic Notes	F-1
G. Establishments in Business Any Time During Year and Establishments in Business at End of Year for the United States: 1992 and 1987	G-1

Publication Program Inside back cover

Summary of Findings

FIRMS SUBJECT TO FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Data from the 1992 Census of Service Industries show that the United States' 1,825,459 service industries establishments of firms with payroll that were subject to Federal income tax had receipts totaling \$1,203.4 billion. The 1992 data represent an increase of 56.0 percent in receipts for the United States since 1987.

For establishments with payroll in 1992, receipts of offices and clinics of medical doctors totaled \$197.7 million, compared with \$90.5 billion in 1987. Other leading service kinds of business in 1992 were legal services with \$101.1 billion in receipts, computer programming, data processing, and other computer related services with \$101.1 billion, and hotels and motels with \$67.2 billion.

There were 19,293,220 paid employees (full- and part-time) working in service industries in the United States as of mid-March 1992, compared with 16,054,738 employees in 1987. Large employers included help supply services with 1,841,863 employees, hotels and motels with 1,455,899 employees, and offices and clinics of doctors of medicine with 1,357,672 employees.

ORGANIZATIONS EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

Data for the census show that the United States' 208,921 service industries establishments of firms and other organizations with payroll that were exempt from Federal income tax had revenue totaling \$446.3 billion and expenses of \$423.9 billion in 1992. The 1992 data represent an increase of 67.0 percent in expenses since 1987.

For establishments with payroll in 1992, revenue of hospitals totaled \$279.7 billion, compared with \$172.0 billion in 1987. Other leading classifications in 1992 were individual and family social services with revenue of \$16.0 billion, and nursing and personal care facilities with \$15.2 billion.

There were 8,108,978 paid employees (full- and part-time) as of mid-March 1992, compared with 6,736,670 employees in 1987. Hospitals had 4,566,323 employees; nursing and personal care facilities, 497,740 employees; and individual and family social services, 434,236 employees.